12 FAH-8 Appendix VI
SECURITY ENHANCEMENT HARDWARE

(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)

12 FAH-8 Appendix VI-1 GENERAL

(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)

a. An efficient and cost effective Residential Security Program (RSP) requires proper planning and management in the selection and purchase of residential security equipment. The types of available residential security equipment and the number of manufacturers change continually. Therefore, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) is unable to provide more than just an overall outline of residential security hardware. This appendix provides general examples of the considerations and types of hardware that should be used by posts for their selection of residential security enhancements.

b. Since posts are responsible for their own RSPs, they should attempt to obtain residential security hardware from local sources. If posts are unable to locate satisfactory local or regional supply sources, they may need to order their equipment from the United States, through the General Services Administration (GSA), or other U.S. vendors. It may be possible to locate suitable equipment through a search of the Internet. In the event that a satisfactory source cannot be located, posts should contact the Facilities Protection Division (DS/CIS/PSP/FPD) for assistance.

12 FAH-8 Appendix VI-2 LOCAL PURCHASE OF RESIDENTIAL SECURITY HARDWARE

(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)

The advantages of procuring residential security products locally are significant. For example:

(1) Local police can be consulted about the types and brands of locally available equipment that best meet the post's needs;

(2) Workers are more likely to be familiar with the installation of locally available equipment, especially if the installation instructions are in the local or prevalent language; and

(3) Replacement parts are usually easier to obtain for locally procured equipment, thereby reducing downtime;

12 FAH-8 Appendix VI-3 ELECTRICAL POWER CONSIDERATIONS

(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)

It is important to be aware of the electrical power requirements of the security systems. When ordering electrical equipment, the following information should be considered:

(1) Virtually all of the electrical equipment manufactured in the United States, including much of the security equipment, is manufactured to operate on 120V, 60 Hz (frequency) power;

(2) Many countries operate on 220V, 50 Hz, or some other system that is not compatible with U.S.-manufactured equipment;

(3) Although there are a few exceptions, equipment designed to operate on 60 Hz will not work, or will work marginally on 50 Hz. The use of transformers can alter voltage, but not the frequency of the power. These differences may require posts to look to foreign sources for their electrical security equipment;

(4) Some countries have erratic power systems; with periods of reduced power, wide voltage fluctuations, unregulated frequency swings, and surges. Continual power-induced problems with residential security equipment can weaken or destroy the equipment; and

(5) At some posts, electrical power conditions may dictate that more emphasis be placed on mechanical security devices. The need for additional batteries for emergency backup should also be considered.

12 FAH-8 Appendix VI-4 ALARM SYSTEMS

(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)

All residential alarm systems require DS device approval per 12 FAH-6 H-412.3. Posts should contact DS/CIS/PSP/FPD if more information is required than is provided in 12 FAH-8, H-610, *Alarm Systems.*

12 FAH-8 Appendix VI-5 LOCKS AND LOCKING DEVICES

(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)

There are a wide variety of locks and locking devices available worldwide. The RSO and/or PSO must identify and select vendors capable of supplying high quality locks and locking devices. Some indications of a high quality and effective lock and/or locking device are:

(1) Manufacturer's reputation for quality products;

(2) Smooth, well-cast lock cases and other visible parts;

(3) Keys and movements that work smoothly;

(4) Case hardened padlock shackles;

(5) Steel pin inserts in deadbolts;

(6) Substantial mounting hardware; and

(7) Local experience with products.

12 FAH-8 Appendix VI-6 DOOR VIEWERS

(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)

A door viewer is an inexpensive yet effective optical device that allows residents to identify a visitor outside a door without opening the door. Most optical viewers require only a small hole through the door and can be installed in minutes. If a viewer is installed on an entrance door, hall, or entrance, lighting should sufficiently illuminate the area so that identification of a visitor is possible. Any device with a 180-degree (also known as wide angle or fisheye) field of view of good optical quality is preferred.

12 FAH-8 Appendix VI-7 RESIDENTIAL SECURITY DOORS

(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)

a. The major weaknesses in the average residence are its doors and windows. Doors are generally the first point of attack since access to them does not normally require any climbing and an intruder's presence is not necessarily suspicious. Hollow steel doors, solid wooden doors and/or hollow interior doors with sheet metal facing also provide good protection.

b. Equally important as the door, but often overlooked is the doorjamb. Frequently the jamb is attached to the house frame only with nails. This is sufficient for normal use but inadequate to withstand forced entry. The RSO and/or PSO should verify that jambs are well anchored into the house frame with screws that penetrate at least one inch into the frame. The lock strike must also be firmly anchored to the frame.

c. Hinges require critical attention. Most exterior doors on residences swing in, thus protecting the hinges on the inside of the dwelling. In locations where local building codes call for out-swinging doors, or if hinges are exposed for some other reasons, they must be supplemented or protected.

12 FAH-8 Appendix VI-8 SECURITY GRILLES

(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)

a. Grilles provide physical protection against forced entry into a residence. There is no single standard grille since the local threat, opening size, aesthetics and location influence its design. For these reasons, it is not possible to find commercially available off-the-shelf grilles, therefore, local fabrication is necessary.

b. When grilles are installed on a residence, it is imperative that safety conditions be fulfilled:

(1) Each fully grilled bedroom, or other sleeping area, shall have a secondary exit in case of fire or other emergency; and

(2) Locally procured emergency release devices must be installed in grilles when no other secondary exit is available. Any emergency release device installed must continue to provide protection from intruders while allowing the occupant easy exit in case of emergency. **The emergency release device must not require the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge.**

12 FAH-8 Appendix VI-9 SECURITY LIGHTING

(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)

When addressing security lighting additions, consider the following:

(1) The availability of power;

(2) Existing lights or fixtures;

(3) Brightness required;

(4) Availability of replacement parts (especially bulbs;

(5) Installation requirements (**Note:** Locally procured lights will be compatible with local power and probably be less costly and quicker to obtain.); and

(6) Light sensitive or timer controlled switches.

12 FAH-8 Appendix VI-10 SHATTER RESISTANT WINDOW FILM (SRWF)

(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)

The application of SRWF to the inside of window glass may offer protection against injury from flying glass. It should be understood that this film will not prevent the glass from breaking, but it will reduce the level of airborne shards. The post should consult with the Facilities Protection Division (DS/CIS/PSP/FPD) for approved manufacturers and funding. If a local installation firm is not available inform DS/CIS/PSP/FPD.